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Crop Production

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, February 1, 1956

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CITRUS FRUITS ^{1/}

C R O P	P R O D U C T I O N			
	Average	1953	1954	Indicated
	1944-53			1955
Thousand boxes				
Oranges and Tangerines	116,346	130,870	135,445	134,365
Grapefruit	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,200
Lemons	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200

^{1/}Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

M O N T H	M I L K			E G G S		
	Average	1955	1956	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1945-54		
Million pounds			Millions			
January	8,382	9,163	9,604	4,819	5,239	5,161

U. S. D E P A R T M E N T O F A G R I C U L T U R E
 Agricultural Marketing Service
 Crop Reporting Board
 Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1956

Prospects have improved for fall seeded crops and spring plantings as a result of rain or snow. Much of this has come since mid-January. Adequate irrigation water supplies for 1956 also seem more likely in most Western irrigated areas because of heavy mountain snowfall. Crop growth and farm operations in early crop areas, after delay from drought, cold or rain, now seem ready for faster progress.

Winter wheat in extensive Great Plains areas at last has had some relief from the drought that has persisted since last October. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas have had substantial snow or rain and many fields which had steadily deteriorated now have a new lease on life. Relatively little acreage has been completely lost so far from drought or wind erosion but more rain or snow will be needed to overcome the soil moisture deficit. Snow cover now protects wheat in Wyoming, Montana and eastern Washington and Oregon.

Fall seeded crops in most Northcentral and Northeastern States now have good prospects for winter survival because of recent snow or rain and light damage to date from soil heaving. Southern fall seeded crops have made generally slow headway but have perked up from late rains.

Farmers in many important feed grain areas are hoping for weather that will give soils a thorough soaking before the 1956 growing season begins, to offset effects of low rainfall during late summer and fall months. Water hauling for livestock in some localities is common. In contrast, heavy rains in Pacific Coast areas have soaked valley soils while mountain snow packs deepened. Irrigation water supply prospects in most Northwestern and California areas are best for the date in recent years.

Livestock feeding, care, and marketing were major January activities, following the usual seasonal pattern, with machinery repair and other advance preparations for spring work carried on as weather permitted. Work in earliest areas is somewhat behind usual stage because of weather extremes. The 1956 cotton planting season has just started in the Lower Valley of Texas in the ever-exciting race to gin the first bale. Potato planting in Baldwin County, Alabama, will soon be completed after having been delayed by dry soils. Florida field crop land is now being prepared for spring crops as the State recuperates from heavy frost losses to tender vegetables. Georgia and South Carolina peaches have had a satisfactory dormancy period and appear in condition to produce good crops if late freezes such as struck last year can be avoided. Citrus harvest progressed at somewhat reduced pace in California because of torrential rains which generally improved grove conditions even though delaying work.

Hay and other stored roughage supplies, conserved by open weather during the first half of January, were used heavily in recent weeks as snow and cold blanketed the land. Increased use of hay and other forage brings likelihood of local shortages and reduced total carryover even though supplies generally appear adequate. Livestock condition has been well maintained by liberal feeding. Recent storms have provided moisture for starting spring pasture and range feed in the central and southern Plains. California now has very favorable grazing prospects for early spring.

January milk production at 9,604 million pounds is 5 percent above the total for last January and well above average for the month. Slightly more than the usual increase over December was made, partly as a result of a record high rate of grain and concentrate feeding. Milk production in crop reporters' herds on February 1 topped last year's previous record by 6 percent adding to the impressive string of new records. For more than a year and a half production per cow in crop reporters' herds has exceeded comparable previous records for each first of the month. On February 1, records for the date were set in all regions.

Egg production edged slightly below last January because of 2 percent fewer layers in flocks. Laying rates were very slightly above January 1955. The 331 million layers in the Nation's flocks, however, represent two layers per person in the entire population. To maintain flocks, farmers plan to buy 3 percent more chicks than last year.

CITRUS: Early and mid-season oranges are estimated at 67.7 million boxes -- 2 percent less than the 1954-55 crop. Utilization to February 1 totaled 44.2 million boxes compared with 42.5 million boxes utilized to February 1, 1955. About 23.5 million boxes of mid-season oranges remained to be used--3 million less than a year earlier. Valencia oranges are forecast at 62 million boxes compared with the crop last season of 61.2 million boxes and the average of 58 million. Harvest of Valencias has not started. Florida tangerines are placed at 4.6 million boxes compared with 5.1 million last season. Less than a million boxes remain to be harvested.

Grapefruit are estimated to total 46.2 million boxes--10 percent more than produced last season but 6 percent less than average. Utilization to February 1 totaled almost 19 million boxes, which was about 1.5 million more than utilized to February 1 last season. About 27.4 million remained to be harvested on February 1--2.5 million more than a year earlier. California lemons are forecast at 13.2 million boxes--6 percent below last season, but slightly above average.

Temperatures and rainfall in the Florida citrus areas were below normal during January. Temperatures were close to the danger point for an extended period but only minor damage occurred. Most areas received rains the last week in January. Citrus trees in general are in good condition. Orange utilization amounted to about 2 million boxes more than to February 1 last season, with the increase all in processing. Grapefruit utilization was about 1.5 million boxes greater than last season with increases in both fresh sales and processing.

Texas groves continue in good condition. January was generally mild. A light bloom had started by the end of January. Cold weather early in February checked development of the bloom but damage is expected to be light. Harvest of early and mid-season oranges is about completed.

Arizona navel and miscellaneous oranges are nearly all harvested. Production turned out about two-thirds as large as last season and average. The crops of Valencia oranges and grapefruit are forecast about the same size as last season. Harvest of Valencias has not started but harvest of grapefruit is about half completed.

Nearly all California citrus areas received heavy rains in January except the Desert Valleys. Some of the orange groves were flooded but no serious damage occurred. In general, the moisture will be very beneficial. About 4 million boxes of navel oranges had been utilized by February 1 out of an estimated total of 14 million. Rainy weather and muddy groves hampered harvest during January and movement was lighter than usual. Last season, about 6 million boxes were utilized by February 1 out of a crop of 15.3 million.

Valencia oranges are forecast at 22 million boxes--about 2 million boxes less than last season. Harvest is not expected to begin before late April. The lemon crop is smaller than last season but the movement to February 1 was slightly greater.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during January is estimated at 9,604 million pounds, 5 percent above last year and about 15 percent above the 1945-54 January average. January production was up 5 percent from December -- only slightly greater than the usual seasonal increase. Temperatures during January were cold over much of the East but above normal in the West. The heavy milk flow was aided by a record high rate of grain and concentrate feeding. Relative to population, January milk production averaged 1.86 pounds per person per day compared with the January average of 1.81 pounds.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on February 1 averaged 18.09 pounds, 6 percent above last year's previous record high, extending the consecutive record-high first-of-the-month production figures to almost one and a half years. In all regions of the country, output per cow was above a year earlier and at new highs for February 1. Nationally, production per cow in crop reporters' herds on February 1 was 21 percent above average for the date, with regional increases ranging from 16 percent in the West to 25

Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	January average 1949-54	January 1956	State	January average 1949-54	January 1956
	Million pounds			Million pounds	
N. J.	89	99	Ga.	86	99
Pa.	418	518	Ky.	142	161
Ohio	370	458	Tenn.	146	161
Ind.	259	276	Ala.	92	92
Ill.	390	401	Miss.	92	105
Mich.	390	419	Ark.	81	81
Wis.	1,093	1,380	Okla.	141	131
Minn.	688	839	Texas	242	241
Iowa	446	474	Mont.	38	135
Mo.	256	293	Idaho	89	108
N. Dak.	107	126	Wyo.	18	16
S. Dak.	94	94	Utah	53	59
Nebr.	159	163	Wash.	124	135
Kans.	186	184	Oreg.	77	78
Va.	127	140	Calif.	446	552
W. Va.	55	56	Other		
N. C.	113	133	States	1,233	1,451
S. C.	42	46	U.S.	8,382	9,604

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

percent in the South Central States. Production per cow reached new highs for February 1 in 34 States and equaled the record in 3 others. Crop reporters were milking a record high of 70.1 percent of the milk cows in their herds on February 1 -- 2 percent more than a year earlier and 7 percent above the 10-year average. Records for the date were set in all regions of the country except the South Central.

Among the 33 States with monthly milk production estimates currently available, January output was above the 10-year average in 25 States and equaled the average in 3 others. Wisconsin led all States in production in January with 1,380 million pounds, followed by Minnesota with 839 million; California, 552 million; Pennsylvania, 518 million; and Iowa, 474 million.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On February 1, crop reporters fed a record high of 6.71 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow -- 4 percent above last year's previous high and 13 percent more than the 1945-54 average for the date. Seasonally grain feeding rates on February 1 were up about one-seventh from the high December average. This is about the usual seasonal increase.

Principal factors which encouraged the high rate of concentrate feeding were unfavorable weather conditions around February 1, ample feed grain supplies, and improved product-feed price relationships. In the North Atlantic, East North Central, and Southern regions, the amount of grain fed per cow on February 1 was the highest for the date in records dating back through 1932. In the West North Central area, the previous record was equaled, while in the West, the rate was slightly below the previous high in 1952. The feeding rate in the South was about one-fourth above average, while in other areas it was from 8 to 12 percent higher.

The value per 100 pounds of concentrate rations fed to milk cows in January 1956 averaged \$2.94, the lowest for the month in 10 years and 10 percent below the same month in 1955. In milk-selling areas, the value per 100 pounds was \$2.99 and in cream-selling areas, \$2.60. Dairy product-feed price ratios in January 1956 were considerably more favorable than a year earlier. The milk-feed price ratio for January 1956 was the most favorable in 9 years and about 5 percent above the January 1935-54 average. The butter-fat-feed price ratio was 13 percent above a year ago, but still 8 percent below the January average.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,161 million eggs in January--1 percent less than in January 1955, but 7 percent above the 1945-54 average. Egg production was at record high levels in the South Atlantic and Western States, but it was below last year in all other parts of the country. Increases from last year were 2 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 1 percent in the North Atlantic, East North Central and South Central and 5 percent in the West North Central States.

Rate of egg production in January was 15.6 eggs per layer, compared with 15.5 a year ago and the average of 12.9 eggs. Increases in the rate from a year earlier of 5 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the West and 3 percent in the South Central more than offset decreases of 1 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. There was no change in the East North Central States.

The Nation's laying flock averaged about 331 million layers in January--2 percent less than in January last year and 13 percent less than average. All parts

of the country had fewer layers than in January last year, except the North Atlantic, which had 1 percent more. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and the West, and 4 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

			Thousands				
1945-54 (Av.)	56,256	73,300	107,103	35,018	65,212	36,876	373,764
1955 1/	57,095	65,041	93,342	31,912	47,908	36,913	332,211
1956	58,083	65,150	90,794	31,709	46,665	36,295	328,696

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

			Number				
1945-54 (Av.)	51.2	47.1	45.8	39.8	34.8	47.1	44.5
1955 1/	54.1	53.1	53.9	47.2	40.1	53.6	51.1
1956	53.7	53.9	54.2	49.3	41.6	56.3	52.0

1/ Revised.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January averaged 46.6 cents per dozen, compared with 32.2 cents in January 1955. Shell egg markets were weak during the latter part of the month and prices declined sharply on all grades and sizes. Receipts increased seasonally and were fully ample to current needs. Compared with a year ago, end of the month prices were about the same to 3 cents per dozen higher in the East and mid-West and were 7 to 9 cents a dozen lower at San Francisco.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 20.1 cents per pound live weight on January 15, compared with 22.2 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 19.3 cents and commercial broilers 20.3 cents per pound, compared with 15.6 and 24.3 cents, respectively, in mid-January last year. Poultry markets during January were irregular on broilers or fryers with early price declines more than offset by later advances. Live hens were firm at higher prices with supplies short of a good demand.

Turkey prices in mid-January averaged 31.0 cents per pound live weight, compared with 26.4 cents a year earlier. Interest in turkeys during the month centered on heavy toms with light demand for ample stocks of other sizes.

The mid-January cost of the United States poultry ration was \$3.39 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.80 a year earlier. The mid-January egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed relationships were more favorable than a year ago.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 3 percent more chicks than last year. Some difference between their February plans and their actual purchases is to be expected, depending largely on egg and feed prices during the coming hatching season. A one percent decrease planned in New England, Mountain and Pacific Coast States was more than offset by increases planned in all other parts of the country.

Farmers report 52 percent of their baby chicks purchased last year were straight run chicks, 42 percent pullet chicks and 6 percent cockerels. This year they plan to buy 52 percent straight run chicks, 43 percent pullet chicks and 5 percent cockerel chicks.

Geographic Divisions	Intended : purchases:			Percent of total Baby chicks bought in 1955:			Baby chicks intended in 1956:		
	as a % of 1955	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks		
New England	99	8	83	9	9	83	8		
Middle Atlantic	101	43	51	6	43	52	5		
E.N.Central	100	37	56	7	36	58	6		
W.N.Central	103	45	46	9	44	48	8		
South Atlantic	108	67	30	3	67	30	3		
E.S.Central	112	53	41	6	50	46	4		
W.S.Central	111	87	10	3	85	12	3		
Mountain	99	59	35	6	59	37	4		
Pacific	99	27	69	4	27	69	4		
UNITED STATES	103	52	42	6	52	43	5		

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CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/			
	Average 1944-53	1953	1954	Indicated 1955
ORANGES:				
	Thousand boxes			
Calif., all	44,479	32,400	39,140	36,000
Navels and Misc. 2/	16,419	14,460	15,340	14,000
Valencias	28,060	17,940	23,800	22,000
Fla., all	63,090	91,300	88,400	91,000
Temples	1,129	2,200	2,500	2,800
Other Early & Midseason	33,601	48,000	49,500	49,200
Valencias	28,360	41,100	36,400	39,000
Texas, all	2,946	900	1,500	1,600
Early & Midseason 2/	1,882	675	1,100	1,150
Valencias	1,064	225	400	450
Ariz., all	1,024	1,170	1,130	950
Navels & Misc. 2/	518	550	510	350
Valencias	505	620	620	600
La., all 2/	257	100	175	215
5 States 3/	111,796	125,870	130,345	129,765
Total Early & Midseason 4/	53,807	65,985	69,125	67,715
Total Valencias	57,988	59,885	61,220	62,050
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,550	5,000	5,100	4,600
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 3/	116,346	130,870	135,445	134,365
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	31,440	42,000	34,800	39,000
Seedless	14,960	21,900	20,500	22,000
Other	16,480	20,100	14,300	17,000
Texas, all	11,980	1,200	2,500	2,200
Ariz., all	3,119	2,670	2,470	2,400
Calif., all	2,723	2,500	2,400	2,600
Desert Valleys	1,046	1,050	900	900
Other	1,677	1,450	1,500	1,700
4 States 3/	49,262	48,370	42,170	46,200
LEMONS:				
Calif. 3/	13,001	16,130	14,000	13,200
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	248	370	380	360

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

CROP PRODUCTION, February 1956

Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State :	Milk produced per milk cow			"Grain" fed per milk cow 2/		
and :	Feb. 1, Av.:	Feb. 1, :	Feb. 1, :	Feb. 1, Av.:	Feb. 1, :	Feb. 1, :
Division:	1945-54	1955	1956	1945-54	1955	1956
	P o u n d s			P o u n d s		
Me.	14.4	18.0	19.0	6.0	6.8	7.2
N.H.	16.8	19.2	20.2	5.7	6.1	6.5
Vt.	15.8	18.9	20.2	5.8	6.1	6.4
Mass.	18.3	21.4	22.0	6.5	6.5	6.6
Corn.	18.4	22.6	22.3	6.6	7.0	7.1
N.Y.	19.6	21.3	23.5	6.9	7.0	7.8
N.J.	21.1	23.7	24.0	8.2	8.2	8.4
Pa.	18.3	21.0	21.6	7.7	7.9	8.3
N.Atl.	18.69	21.16	22.24	6.9	7.2	7.7
Ohio	16.3	20.1	21.6	6.8	7.2	7.5
Ind.	14.7	18.0	18.8	6.5	7.1	7.3
Ill.	16.6	19.2	20.4	7.3	7.9	7.7
Mich.	18.6	20.8	22.5	6.6	7.1	7.5
Wis.	18.3	20.4	21.8	6.2	6.8	6.8
E.N.Cent.	17.44	20.05	21.33	6.6	7.1	7.2
Minn.	19.7	21.8	24.0	6.4	7.0	7.2
Iowa	16.4	17.9	20.3	7.7	7.7	8.0
Mo.	10.4	11.8	13.0	5.2	5.8	5.9
N.Dak.	13.7	15.9	16.9	5.3	5.4	6.0
S.Dak.	12.3	14.0	15.0	4.8	4.7	5.3
Nebr.	14.7	17.4	16.8	6.1	5.8	5.5
Kans.	14.4	17.2	17.6	5.9	6.7	6.7
W.N.Cent.	15.26	17.51	18.81	6.2	6.5	6.7
Md.	16.8	19.0	20.0	7.9	8.6	8.1
Va.	13.1	15.6	16.0	5.5	6.1	6.2
W.Va.	10.4	11.3	12.5	4.1	4.5	4.8
N.C.	12.0	14.6	15.2	5.5	6.4	7.1
S.C.	11.0	12.2	13.1	4.3	4.7	5.6
Ga.	9.1	9.9	11.0	4.7	5.6	6.5
S.Atl.	12.34	14.28	14.57	5.2	6.0	6.5
Ky.	10.3	11.2	12.2	5.9	5.9	6.5
Tenn.	9.5	10.7	11.8	5.1	6.0	6.3
Ala.	8.4	8.4	9.7	5.4	6.2	7.1
Miss.	6.6	7.9	8.0	4.3	5.3	5.8
Ark.	7.1	9.2	9.3	4.1	5.5	6.0
La.	6.3	7.0	8.2	4.2	4.1	4.8
Okla.	10.1	11.2	13.3	4.5	5.2	5.1
Texas	8.3	9.9	9.9	5.2	6.4	6.4
S.Cent.	8.89	10.17	11.14	4.9	5.7	6.1
Mont.	14.0	15.5	15.3	4.2	4.4	4.9
Idaho	17.6	19.7	20.1	4.4	4.1	4.5
Wyo.	15.9	15.9	17.4	3.9	4.3	3.9
Colo.	15.3	18.6	18.6	5.0	5.1	5.4
Utah	18.5	20.0	22.0	4.5	4.2	5.5
Wash.	17.3	18.1	20.0	5.8	5.4	6.4
Oreg.	13.7	14.8	15.5	4.6	4.4	5.1
Calif.	19.0	22.5	22.4	5.0	5.5	5.0
West	16.69	18.86	19.33	4.9	5.0	5.3
U.S.	14.91	17.08	18.09	5.95	6.43	6.71

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U.S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION						
State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Thousands		Number		Millions	
Maine	3,370	3,344	1,779	1,829	60	61
N.H.	2,282	2,398	1,705	1,792	39	43
Vt.	1,012	1,056	1,860	1,829	19	19
Mass.	3,499	3,770	1,823	1,779	64	67
R.I.	406	424	1,863	1,810	8	8
Conn.	3,308	3,532	1,730	1,789	57	63
N.Y.	11,257	10,836	1,690	1,631	190	177
N.J.	13,629	14,268	1,485	1,401	202	200
Pa.	19,546	19,354	1,640	1,631	321	316
N.Atl.	58,309	58,982	1,646	1,617	960	954
Ohio	13,252	13,166	1,643	1,596	218	210
Ind.	12,992	12,964	1,631	1,643	212	213
Ill.	17,364	16,782	1,544	1,581	268	265
Mich.	9,460	9,416	1,628	1,655	154	156
Wis.	12,907	12,786	1,714	1,680	221	215
E.N.Cent.	65,975	65,114	1,626	1,626	1,073	1,059
Minn.	23,830	22,603	1,773	1,786	423	404
Iowa	26,646	25,748	1,779	1,748	474	450
Mo.	13,185	12,432	1,355	1,352	179	168
N.Dak.	3,518	3,439	1,426	1,327	50	46
S.Dak.	7,469	7,612	1,528	1,538	114	117
Nebr.	10,485	9,925	1,575	1,547	165	154
Kans.	9,850	9,395	1,531	1,504	151	141
W.N.Cent.	94,983	91,154	1,638	1,624	1,556	1,480
Del.	778	775	1,395	1,389	11	11
Md.	2,432	2,488	1,407	1,336	34	33
Va.	5,428	4,768	1,342	1,386	73	66
W.Va.	2,472	2,420	1,274	1,274	31	31
N.C.	8,846	9,099	1,321	1,429	117	130
S.C.	3,088	2,987	1,302	1,420	40	42
Ga.	6,864	6,462	1,519	1,618	104	105
Fla.	2,744	2,896	1,699	1,792	47	52
S.Atl.	32,652	31,895	1,400	1,474	457	470
Ky.	7,222	6,739	1,104	1,100	80	74
Tenn.	6,921	6,352	1,023	1,116	71	71
Ala.	4,928	4,900	1,271	1,339	63	66
Miss.	4,156	4,055	1,122	1,128	47	46
Ark.	3,634	3,660	1,023	1,147	37	42
La.	2,470	2,403	1,088	1,159	27	28
Okla.	5,240	4,997	1,324	1,302	69	65
Texas	14,152	13,559	1,265	1,296	179	176
S.Cent.	48,723	46,665	1,176	1,217	573	568
Mont.	1,370	1,352	1,500	1,519	21	21
Idaho	1,564	1,571	1,649	1,680	26	26
Wyo.	459	416	1,531	1,401	7	6
Colo.	2,004	1,894	1,401	1,469	28	28
N.Mex.	688	654	1,358	1,401	9	9
Ariz.	526	490	1,587	1,677	8	8
Utah	2,102	1,932	1,544	1,504	32	29
Nev.	127	122	1,370	1,302	2	2
Wash.	4,322	4,468	1,817	1,829	79	82
Oreg.	3,297	3,113	1,742	1,786	57	56
Calif.	21,034	20,726	1,671	1,752	351	363
West.	37,493	36,738	1,654	1,715	620	630
U.S.	338,135	330,548	1,549	1,561	5,239	5,161

I/ Revised. Revisions of monthly estimates for 1955 will be published Feb. 27, 1956 and revisions for earlier years in April.

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